

Page 2

References Cited

2004/0105026	A1 *	6/2004	Campbell	348/340
2006/0003587	A1	1/2006	Hsu et al.	
2006/0043396	A1	3/2006	Tsuda et al.	
2006/0162849	A1	7/2006	Han	
2006/0196849	A1	9/2006	Moeggenborg et al.	
2007/0204493	A1	9/2007	Foley et al.	
2008/0055748	A1 *	3/2008	Konno	359/819
2008/0075941	A1	3/2008	Tatartchenko et al.	
2008/0145632	A1	6/2008	Nagami	
2008/0264767	A1	10/2008	Chen et al.	
2009/0098807	A1	4/2009	Bakshi et al.	
2009/0104409	A1	4/2009	Derriery et al.	
2009/0130415	A1	5/2009	Mack, III et al.	
2009/0268019	A1 *	10/2009	Ishii et al.	348/294
2009/0321234	A1	12/2009	Yu et al.	
2010/0092728	A1	4/2010	Hasegawa et al.	
2011/0019123	A1	1/2011	Prest et al.	
2011/0019354	A1	1/2011	Prest et al.	
2011/0062394	A1	3/2011	Kumaran et al.	
2011/0177300	A1	7/2011	Hankey et al.	
2011/0195560	A1	8/2011	Gaudin et al.	
2011/0223840	A1	9/2011	Morinaga et al.	
2012/0038471	A1	2/2012	Kim et al.	
2012/0088099	A1	4/2012	Tosatti et al.	
2012/0118228	A1	5/2012	Lee et al.	
2012/0135177	A1	5/2012	Cornejo et al.	
2012/0212890	A1	8/2012	Hoshino et al.	
2012/0229424	A1	9/2012	Behles et al.	
2013/0102359	A1 *	4/2013	Ho	455/556.1
2013/0237402	A1	9/2013	Wang et al.	

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

6,547,722	B1 *	4/2003	Higuma et al.	600/133	EP	1013802	6/2000
6,586,819	B2	7/2003	Matsuoka		EP	1829846	9/2007
6,642,989	B2	11/2003	Umehara et al.		GB	1135886	12/1968
6,775,073	B2	8/2004	Fukazawa		JP	54032062	3/1979
6,818,532	B2	11/2004	Moeggenborg et al.		JP	1173764	7/1989
6,819,693	B2	11/2004	Derriey et al.		JP	2039578	2/1990
6,849,524	B2	2/2005	Shelton et al.		JP	3021048	1/1991
6,852,253	B2	2/2005	Tomioka		JP	03115200	5/1991
6,858,274	B2	2/2005	Fukazawa		JP	3177335	8/1991
6,872,108	B2	3/2005	Hsu		JP	3250659	11/1991
6,875,099	B2	4/2005	Tatartchenko et al.		JP	5027257	2/1993
6,911,375	B2	6/2005	Mack, III et al.		JP	5085894	4/1993
7,018,709	B2	3/2006	Stevenson et al.		JP	5313103	11/1993
7,030,417	B2	4/2006	Bakshi et al.		JP	5333164	12/1993
7,074,652	B2	7/2006	Kumaran et al.		JP	5335435	12/1993
7,128,846	B2	10/2006	Gaudin et al.		JP	06242260	9/1994
7,150,669	B2	12/2006	Hasegawa et al.		JP	6314694	11/1994
7,166,909	B2	1/2007	Morinaga et al.		JP	06337292	12/1994
7,198,505	B2	4/2007	Cherian et al.		JP	7129952	5/1995
7,255,740	B2	8/2007	Sprenger et al.		JP	07145000	6/1995
7,390,702	B2	6/2008	Nakamura		JP	8040797	2/1996
7,495,615	B2	2/2009	Yamanaka et al.		JP	8148594	6/1996
7,616,951	B2	11/2009	Chang et al.		JP	09008690	1/1997
7,619,567	B2	11/2009	Lynch et al.		JP	9213773	8/1997
7,663,189	B2	2/2010	Fukuda		JP	9270565	10/1997
7,683,838	B2	3/2010	Koyama et al.		JP	9295895	11/1997
7,704,321	B2	4/2010	Riman et al.		JP	10239520	9/1998
7,803,451	B2	9/2010	Lee et al.		JP	10269543	10/1998
7,807,549	B2	10/2010	Tong et al.		JP	10275955	10/1998
7,883,557	B2	2/2011	Liu et al.		JP	10335259	12/1998
7,902,474	B2	3/2011	Mittleman et al.		JP	11135889	5/1999
7,943,953	B2	5/2011	Sakamoto et al.		JP	2000183203	6/2000
7,956,356	B2	6/2011	Tanikella et al.		JP	2000196149	7/2000
7,966,785	B2	6/2011	Zadesky et al.		JP	2001134927	5/2001
7,977,587	B2	7/2011	Rajagopal et al.		JP	2001176993	6/2001
8,003,189	B2	8/2011	Jones et al.		JP	2001237335	8/2001
8,157,912	B2	4/2012	Wei		JP	2001298170	10/2001
8,158,900	B2	4/2012	Maatta		JP	2002015977	1/2002
8,197,303	B2	6/2012	Tanikella et al.		JP	2002109854	4/2002
8,268,656	B2	9/2012	Kajiyama		JP	2002184845	6/2002
8,390,023	B2	3/2013	Armitage et al.		JP	2002201096	7/2002
8,455,879	B2	6/2013	Tanikella et al.		JP	2002255694	9/2002
8,721,917	B2	5/2014	Cherian et al.		JP	2002289529	10/2002
2002/0017653	A1	2/2002	Chuang		JP	2002293692	10/2002
2002/0167068	A1	11/2002	Hsu et al.		JP	2003015156	1/2003
2002/0168837	A1	11/2002	Hsu et al.		JP	2003069176	3/2003

(56)

References Cited

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

JP	2003133802	5/2003
JP	2003137690	5/2003
JP	2003245847	9/2003
JP	2003277194	10/2003
JP	2003282551	10/2003
JP	2003332234	11/2003
JP	2004111848	4/2004
JP	2004168622	6/2004
JP	2004288934	10/2004
JP	2004296575	10/2004
JP	2004296701	10/2004
JP	2004296912	10/2004
JP	2005047718	2/2005
JP	2005064492	3/2005
JP	2005079171	3/2005
JP	2005085888	3/2005
JP	2005101230	4/2005
JP	2005104742	4/2005
JP	2005136106	5/2005
JP	2005277334	10/2005
JP	2005285869	10/2005
JP	2005314121	11/2005
JP	2006016230	1/2006
JP	2006016239	1/2006
JP	2006062931	3/2006
JP	2006066442	3/2006
JP	2006232639	9/2006
JP	2006232640	9/2006
JP	2006339308	12/2006
JP	2007150072	6/2007
JP	2007237627	9/2007
JP	2007237628	9/2007
JP	2007269577	10/2007
JP	2008111984	5/2008

JP	2008211040	9/2008
JP	2008297150	12/2008
JP	2009263534	11/2009
JP	2010056485	3/2010
KR	20100090897	8/2010
WO	WO98/56575	12/1998
WO	WO02/054718	7/2002
WO	WO2004/059731	7/2004
WO	WO2007/143480	12/2007
WO	WO2008/036888	3/2008
WO	WO2008/122296	10/2008
WO	WO2009/025842	2/2009
WO	WO2009/151160	12/2009
WO	WO2010/057842	2/2010

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Quick, Darren, "Aston Martin teams with Mobiado for transparent touchscreen concept phone," Mar. 28, 2011, pp. 1-5, retrieved from the internet: URL:<http://www.gizmag.com/cpt002-aston-martin-concept-phone/18248>.

Zahler, James, "Sapphire and GaN Substrate Materials," DOE SSL Manufacturing R&D Workshop 2012, Presentation, Apr. 14, 2012, pp. 1-19.

Flores, Marc, "Can a Case Scratch the iPhone 4's Glass and Shatter it?," Oct. 8, 2010, pp. 1-10, retrieved from the internet: URL:<http://www.intomobile.com/2010/10/08/glassgate-iphone-4>.

Sykes, Neil, "The Use of Lasers in Target Manufacture," 2010, pp. 1-24, retrieved from the internet: URL:http://www.stfc.ac.uk/CLF/resources/PDF/events_3effw_weds_sykes.pdf.

International Search Report and Written Opinion, PCT Application No. PCT/US2013/0049444, 24 pages, Feb. 28, 2014.

International Search Report and Written Opinion, PCT Application No. PCT/US2014/0010145, 11 pages, Apr. 4, 2014.

* cited by examiner

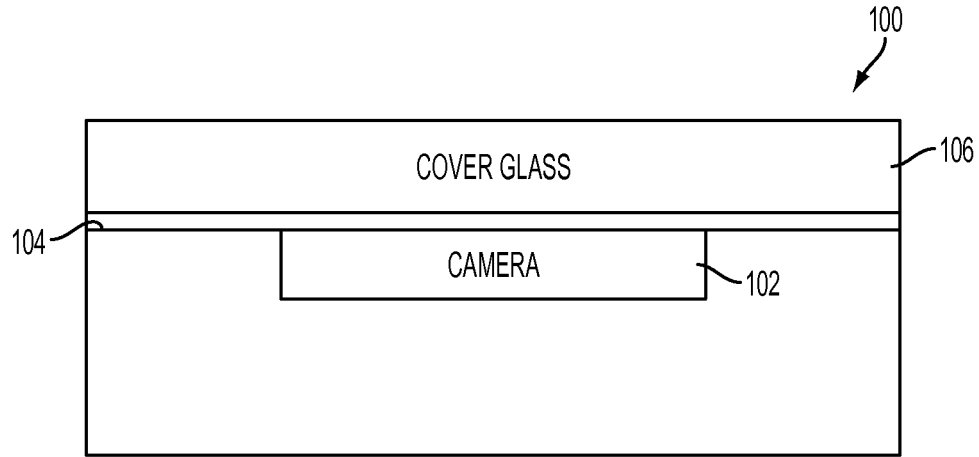


FIG. 1
PRIOR ART

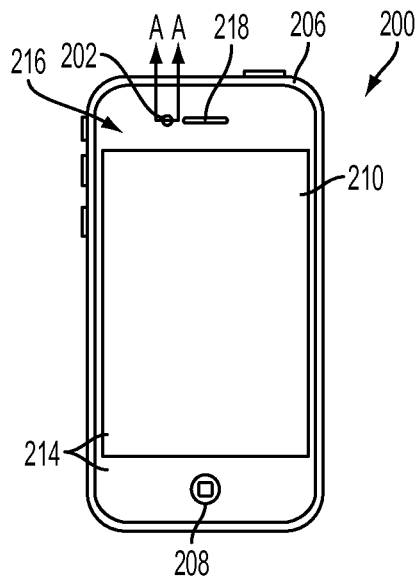


FIG. 2A

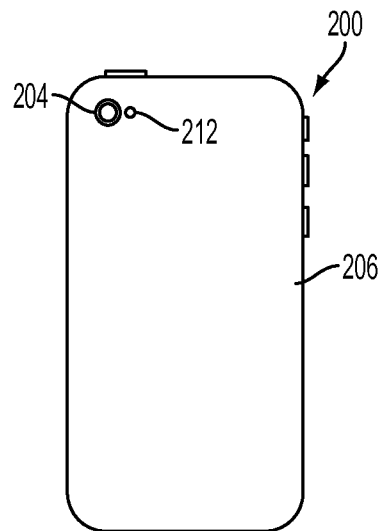


FIG. 2B

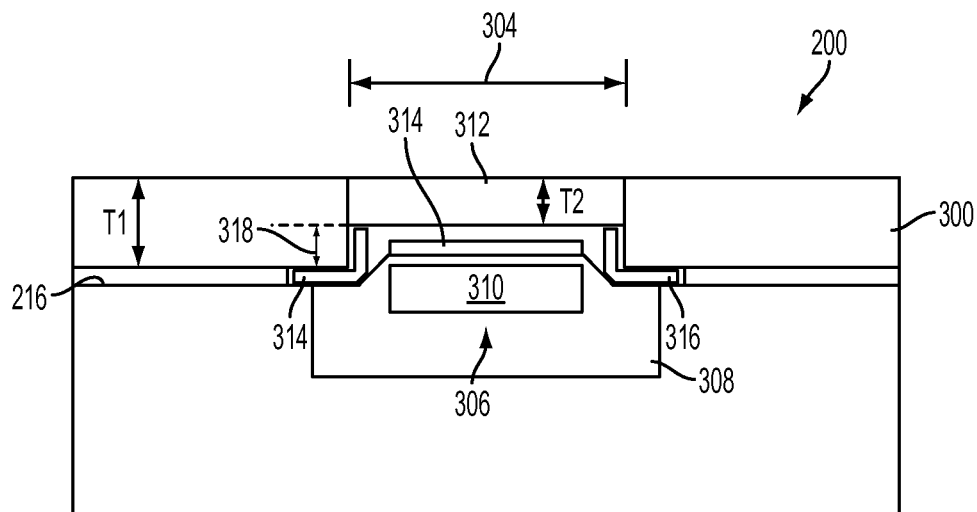


FIG. 3

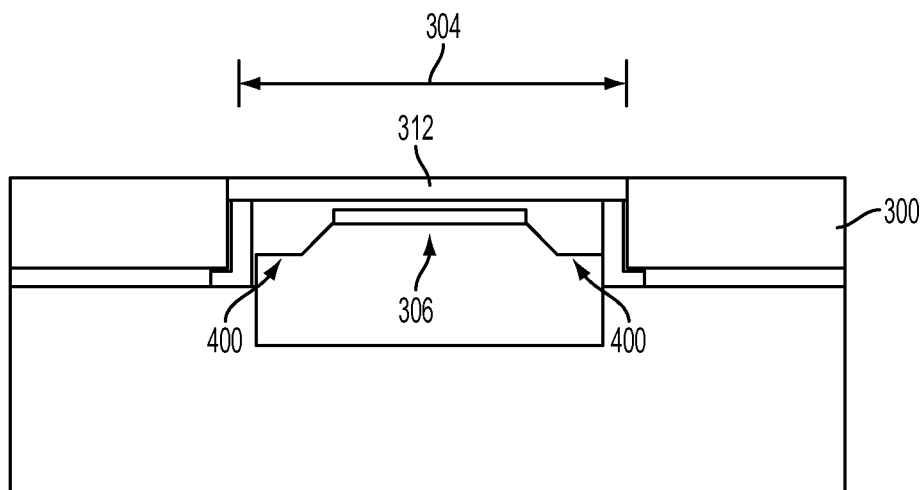


FIG. 4

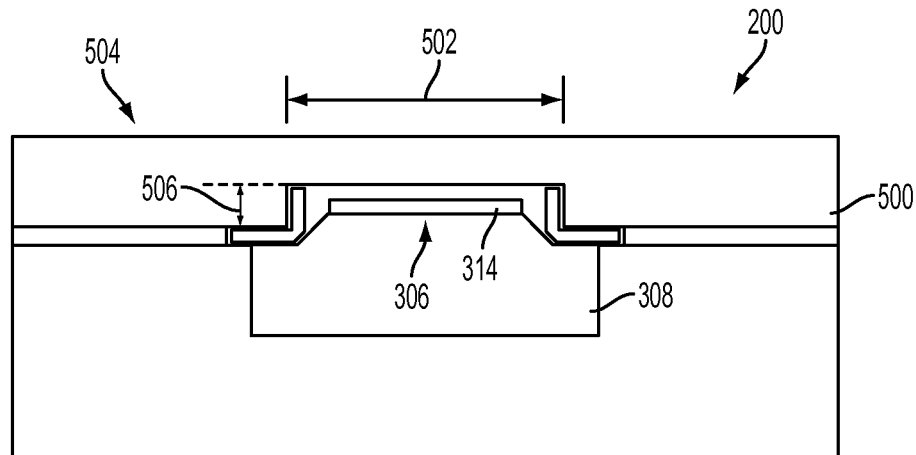


FIG. 5

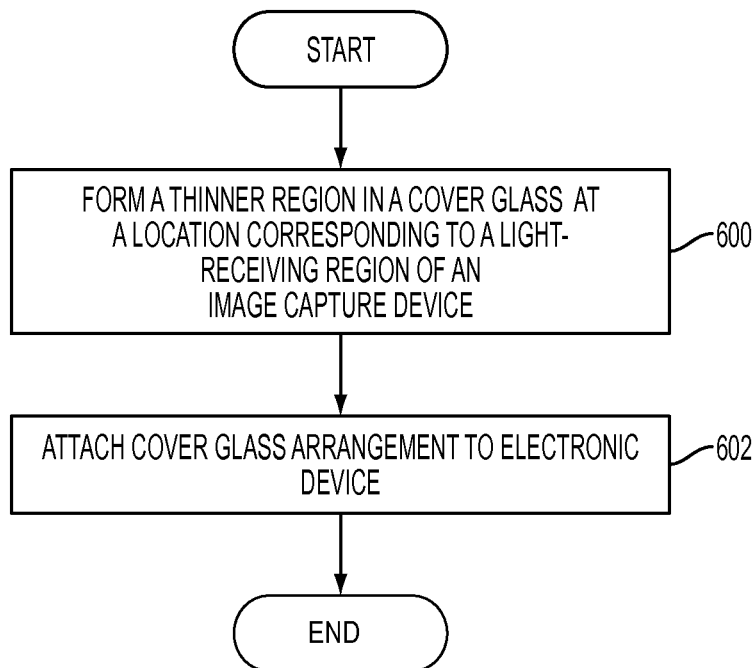


FIG. 6

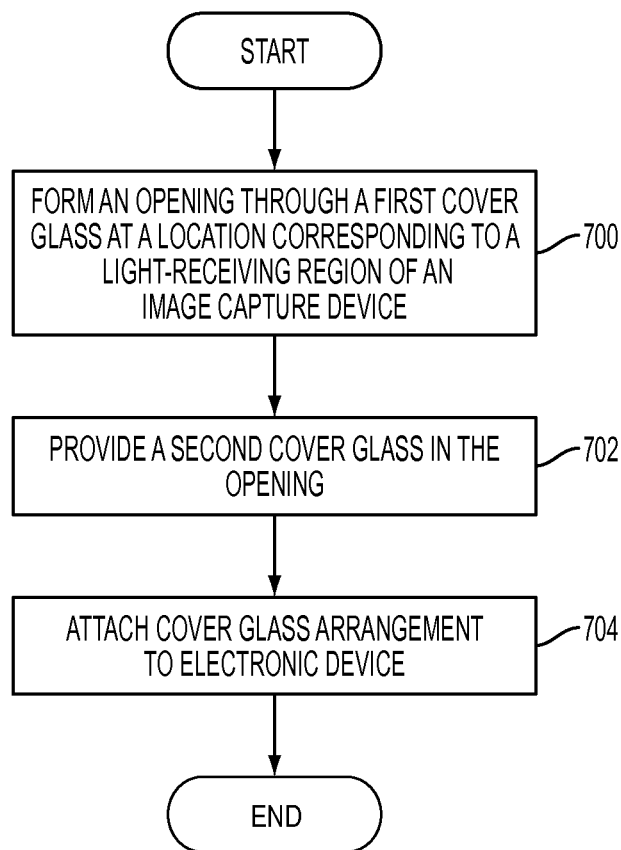


FIG. 7

1

COVER GLASS ARRANGEMENT FOR AN
ELECTRONIC DEVICE

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates generally to electronic devices, and more specifically, to cameras in electronic devices. Still more particularly, the present invention relates to a cover glass arrangement for a camera included in an electronic device.

BACKGROUND

Many electronic devices, such as smart telephones, laptop computers, and tablet computing devices include a camera to capture images and video. FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a prior art electronic device. The electronic device **100** includes a camera **102** positioned adjacent to a surface **104** of the electronic device. The surface can be the front or the back surface of the electronic device **100**. In some devices, a cover glass **106** is disposed over the surface **104** when the camera **102** is positioned adjacent to the front surface of the electronic device **100**. The cover glass **106** can provide various functions or features for the electronic device. For example, in some embodiments, the cover glass **106** can be a touchscreen and provide an aperture for a speaker and microphone.

In some embodiments, the cover glass **106** can constrain the amount of space that is available to the camera **102**. As a result, the functionality of the camera can be limited. For example, a flash module may not be included in the electronic device, or the camera may not include an autofocus feature or a high quality lens.

SUMMARY

In one aspect, an electronic device can include a camera and a first cover glass disposed over the camera. An opening can be formed through the first cover glass over a light-receiving region of the camera. A second cover glass can be positioned in the opening over the light-receiving region of the camera. A thickness of the second cover glass is less than a thickness of the first cover glass. In some embodiments, the second cover glass is a lens for the camera.

In another aspect, an electronic device can include a camera and a monolithic cover glass disposed over the camera. The cover glass includes a thinner region that is positioned over a light-receiving region of the camera. The thinner region can act as a lens for the camera.

In yet another aspect, a method for producing an electronic device can include providing a first cover glass having an opening formed through the first cover glass, and providing a second cover glass in the opening. A location of the opening corresponds to a light-receiving region of a camera. A thickness of the second cover glass is less than a thickness of the first cover glass.

In another aspect, a method for providing an electronic device can include providing a camera in the electronic device, and providing a monolithic cover glass over the camera. The cover glass includes a thinner region that is positioned over a light-receiving region of the camera.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiments of the invention are better understood with reference to the following drawings. The elements of the drawings are not necessarily to scale relative to each other.

2

Identical reference numerals have been used, where possible, to designate identical features that are common to the figures.

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a prior art electronic device;

FIG. 2A illustrates a front perspective view of one example of an electronic device that includes one or more cameras;

FIG. 2B depicts a rear perspective view of the electronic device **200** shown in FIG. 2A;

FIGS. 3-5 are simplified cross-section views of examples of the electronic device **200** taken along line A-A in FIG. 2A;

FIG. 6 is a flowchart of a method for producing the cover glass arrangement shown in FIG. 5; and

FIG. 7 is a flowchart of a method for producing the cover glass arrangement shown in FIGS. 3-4.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Embodiments described herein provide a cover glass arrangement for an electronic device that includes one or more cameras. The cover glass arrangement can include a first cover glass and a second cover glass, where the second cover glass is positioned in an opening formed through the first cover glass. In one embodiment, the second cover glass can be disposed over a light-receiving region of a camera. In another embodiment, the second cover glass is positioned over the light-receiving region and at least part of one or more non-light receiving regions of the camera.

The second cover glass can have a thickness that is less than the thickness of the first cover glass. The thinner second cover glass can provide additional space for the camera and/or for an optional lens. In some embodiments, a higher quality camera can be included in an electronic device when the additional space is provided by the thinner second cover glass. For example, a higher quality camera can include a larger sensor, higher quality lenses, an autofocus feature, and/or a flash module.

In another embodiment, the cover glass arrangement can include a monolithic cover glass that includes a thinner region formed in the cover glass. The thinner region can be disposed over the light-receiving region, or over the light-receiving region and at least part of one or more non-light receiving regions of the camera. Like the second cover glass, the thinner region can provide additional space for the camera and/or for an optional lens.

Referring now to FIGS. 2A-2B, there are shown front and rear perspective views of one example of an electronic device that can include one or more cameras. The electronic device **200** includes a first camera **202**, a second camera **204**, an enclosure **206**, a display **210**, an input/output (I/O) member **208**, and an optional flash **212** or light source for the camera or cameras. The electronic device **200** can also include one or more internal components (not shown) typical of a computing or electronic device, such as, for example, one or more processors, memory components, network interfaces, and so on.

In the illustrated embodiment, a cover glass **214** is disposed over the front surface **216** of the electronic device **200**. The cover glass **214** can be made of any suitable material, including, but not limited to, glass, plastic, acrylic, sapphire, and various combinations thereof. One or more portions of the cover glass **214** can be an input region for a touch sensing device and/or a force sensing device. The cover glass **214** can include one or more apertures, such as an aperture for a speaker and/or a microphone **218** and the I/O member **208**. In the illustrated embodiment, the cover glass **214** is positioned over the entire front surface **216** of the electronic device. Thus, the cover glass **214** is disposed over the display, the first camera **202**, and the enclosure **206**. In other embodiments, the

3

cover glass **214** can be disposed over one or more portions of a surface or surfaces of the electronic device.

As shown in FIGS. 2A-2B, the electronic device **200** is implemented as a smart telephone. Other embodiments, however, are not limited to this type of electronic device. Other types of computing or electronic devices can include one or more cameras, examples of which include a netbook or laptop computer, a tablet computing device, a wearable computing or display device such as a watch or glasses, a digital camera, a printer, a scanner, a video recorder, and a copier.

The enclosure **206** can form an outer surface or partial outer surface and protective case for the internal components of the electronic device **200**, and may at least partially surround the display **210**. The enclosure **206** can be formed of one or more components operably connected together, such as a front piece and a back piece. Alternatively, the enclosure **206** can be formed of a single piece operably connected to the display **210**.

The I/O member **208** can be implemented with any type of input or output member. By way of example only, the I/O member **208** can be a switch, a button, a capacitive sensor, or other input mechanism. The I/O member **208** allows a user to interact with the electronic device **200**. For example, the I/O member **208** may be a button or switch to alter the volume, return to a home screen, and the like. The electronic device can include one or more input members or output members, and each member can have a single I/O function or multiple I/O functions.

The display **210** can be operably or communicatively connected to the electronic device **200**. The display **210** can be implemented with any type of suitable display, such as a retina display or an active matrix color liquid crystal display. The display **210** can provide a visual output for the electronic device **200** or function to receive user inputs to the electronic device. For example, the display **210** can be a multi-touch capacitive sensing touchscreen that can detect one or more user touch and/or force inputs.

FIGS. 3-5 are simplified cross-sectional views of examples of the electronic device **200** taken along line A-A in FIG. 2A. As shown in FIG. 3, a first cover glass **300** is disposed over the surface **216** of the electronic device **200**. The first cover glass **300** has a thickness **T1**. An opening **304** can be formed through the first cover glass **300** around the light-receiving region **306** of a camera **308**. In some embodiments, the light-receiving region of the camera is associated with one or more image sensors **310** included in the camera.

A second cover glass **312** can be disposed in the opening **304**. The second cover glass **312** has a thickness **T2**, and **T2** is less than **T1**. The thinner second cover glass **312** can be made of any suitable material, including, but not limited to, sapphire, glass, acrylic, plastic, and various combination thereof. In some embodiments, the second cover glass **312** is a first lens in optical communication with the camera **308**. Additionally or alternatively, a second lens **314** can be positioned between the second cover glass **312** and the camera **308**. The second lens **314** can be formed with one or more lenses that each have any given shape and dimensions. Example shapes include, but are not limited to, circular, lozenge, or triangular.

The second cover glass **312** can attach to one or more brackets **316**. The bracket or brackets **316** can have any given configuration and size, and can be positioned at any location. Additionally or alternatively, the second cover glass **312** can be attached to a frame (not shown) that attaches to the first cover glass **300**. Any suitable attachment mechanism can be used to attach the second cover glass **312** to the bracket(s) **316** and/or to the frame. By way of example only, an adhesive

4

material and/or a fastener can be used to attach the second cover glass **312** to the bracket(s) **316** and/or to the frame.

The opening **304** and the thinner second cover glass **312** provides additional space **318** for the camera **308** and/or the optional second lens **314**. In some embodiments, a higher quality camera can be included in the electronic device **200** when the additional space **318** is present. For example, a higher quality camera can include a larger sensor, higher quality lenses, an autofocus feature, and/or a flash module. In some embodiments, a front-facing camera (e.g., camera **202**) can be of equal or near-equal quality as a rear-facing camera (e.g., camera **204**).

The embodiment shown in FIG. 4 is similar to the embodiment shown in FIG. 3 except that the opening **304** in the first cover glass **300** is larger. The second cover glass **312** is disposed over the light-receiving region **306** and at least part of one or more non-light receiving regions **400** of the camera.

The cross-sectional view in FIG. 5 includes a monolithic cover glass **500**. The cover glass **500** has a region **502** that is thinner than other areas **504** of the cover glass **500**. Region **502** can have any given shape and dimensions. The thinner region **502** can be disposed over the light-receiving region **306** of the camera **308**. Additionally, the thinner region **502** can have a size and/or shape that positions the thinner region over some or all of the non-light receiving regions of the camera **308**. Like the first and second cover glasses **300** and **312**, the cover glass **500** can be made of any suitable material such as sapphire, glass, plastic, and various combinations of materials.

In some embodiments, the thinner region **502** can be shaped such that the thinner region acts as a lens. The lens can be in optical communication with the light-receiving region **306** of the camera **308**. Additionally or alternatively, the second lens **314** can be positioned between the cover glass **500** and the camera **308**. The thinner region **502** provides additional space **506** for the camera **308** and/or the optional second lens **314**.

FIG. 6 is a flowchart of a method for producing the cover glass arrangement shown in FIG. 5. Initially, a thinner region can be formed in a monolithic cover glass, as shown in block **600**. The thinner region can be formed with any known cutting, shaping, or trimming process. The location of the thinner region can correspond to a light-receiving region of a camera, or to the light-receiving region and at least a part of one or more non-light receiving regions of the camera.

Next, as shown in block **602**, the cover glass arrangement can be attached to the electronic device. As described earlier, any suitable attachment mechanism can be used to connect the cover glass arrangement to the electronic device. For example, an adhesive material and/or a fastener can attach the cover glass arrangement to the electronic device.

FIG. 7 is a flowchart of a method for producing the cover glass arrangement shown in FIGS. 3-4. Initially, an opening can be formed through a first cover glass (block **700**). The opening can be formed using any suitable process. For example, the opening can be formed through the first cover glass by etching or grinding the first cover glass. The location of the opening can correspond to the light-receiving region of a camera, or to the light-receiving region and at least a part of one or more non-light receiving regions of the camera.

A second cover glass can then be positioned in the opening, as shown in block **702**. The thickness of the second cover glass is less than the thickness of the first cover glass. The cover glass arrangement can then be attached to the electronic device. In one embodiment, the first cover glass is affixed to a frame in the electronic device. The second cover glass can

5

be attached to the first cover glass, to one or more brackets, and/or to the frame attached to the first cover glass.

Various embodiments have been described in detail with particular reference to certain features thereof, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the disclosure. And even though specific embodiments have been described herein, it should be noted that the application is not limited to these embodiments. In particular, any features described with respect to one embodiment may also be used in other embodiments, where compatible. Likewise, the features of the different embodiments may be exchanged, where compatible. For example, although the embodiments shown in FIGS. 3-5 depict the front-facing first camera 202 (FIG. 2), those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention can be used with the rear-facing second camera 404. Additionally, a cover glass arrangement can include multiple openings with a second cover glass positioned in each opening, or multiple thinner regions formed in a cover glass. Additionally or alternatively, a cover glass arrangement can include both one or more openings with a second cover glass positioned in each opening and one or more thinner regions.

What is claimed is:

1. An electronic device, comprising:
 - a camera;
 - a first cover glass disposed over the camera;
 - an opening formed through the first cover glass over a light-receiving region of the camera; and
 - a second cover glass positioned in the opening over the light-receiving region of the camera, wherein a thickness of the second cover glass is less than a thickness of the first cover glass.
2. The electronic device as in claim 1, wherein the second cover glass comprises sapphire.
3. The electronic device as in claim 1, wherein the second cover glass comprises a lens in optical communication with the light-receiving region of the camera.
4. The electronic device as in claim 1, wherein the electronic device comprises a smart telephone.
5. An electronic device, comprising:
 - a camera; and
 - a monolithic cover glass disposed over the camera, wherein:
 - the cover glass includes a first region that forms an outer surface of the electronic device, and a second region over a light-receiving region of the camera; and
 - the second region is thinner than the first region.

6

6. The electronic device as in claim 5, wherein the cover glass comprises sapphire.

7. The electronic device as in claim 5, wherein the second region comprises a lens in optical communication with the light-receiving region of the camera.

8. The electronic device as in claim 5, wherein the electronic device comprises a smart telephone.

9. A method for producing an electronic device, comprising:

providing a first cover glass having an opening formed through the first cover glass, wherein a location of the opening corresponds to a light-receiving region of a camera; and

disposing a second cover glass in the opening, wherein a thickness of the second cover glass is less than a thickness of the first cover glass.

10. The method as in claim 9, further comprising disposing a camera in the electronic device.

11. The method as in claim 9, further comprising attaching the first and second cover glasses to the electronic device.

12. The method as in claim 9, wherein disposing the second cover glass in the opening comprises disposing a sapphire cover glass in the opening.

13. The method as in claim 9, wherein disposing the second cover glass in the opening comprises disposing a lens in the opening such that the lens can be in optical communication with the light-receiving region of the camera.

14. A method for producing an electronic device, the method comprising:

disposing a camera in the electronic device; and

disposing a monolithic cover glass over the camera, wherein:

the cover glass includes a first region that forms an outer surface of the electronic device, and a second region over a light-receiving region of the camera; and

the second region is thinner than the first region.

15. The method as in claim 14, wherein disposing the monolithic cover glass over the camera comprises disposing a monolithic cover glass over a surface of the electronic device.

16. The method as in claim 14, wherein disposing the monolithic cover glass over the camera comprises disposing a monolithic sapphire cover glass over the camera.

17. The method as in claim 14, wherein the second region over the light-receiving region of the camera comprises a lens in optical communication with the light-receiving region of the camera.

* * * * *